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the Pyonggang Area

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1. A large tunnel at the foot of a mountain two kilometers (approximately one and one fourth miles) south of Kisan-ni (127-07, 38-35) had signboard at its entrance reading "Supreme Command Headquarters of the Chosen People's Army." The tunnel entrance was well camouflaged and difficult to detect from the air. 50X1-HUM
2. On each side of the entrance were three smaller tunnels, spaced 100 to 400 meters (approximately 390 to 1310 feet) apart. Three of these had at their entrances signs reading: "Department of Police Affairs (Kyong Wu Pu), Chosen People's Army"; "Staff Officers, Kangwon Provincial Government"; and "Staff Officers, Kumsu (127-27, 38-17), Pyonggang (127-13, 38-25), Chorwon (127-12, 38-15), and Yonchon (127-05, 38-06) Counties." The remaining three tunnels were occupied by unidentified high-ranking officials and departments of the North Korean government. 50X1-HUM
3. the tunnels were lighted by carbide lamps and messengers were employed as means of communication, since no telephones were available. Small paths connected the tunnel entrances. The occupants of the tunnels were identified as follows:
 - a. In the Supreme Headquarters tunnel, KIM Chaek, commander of the North Korean army; PAK Il-u, Minister of Internal Affairs; YI Song-yon, guerrilla leader; and 38 high-ranking Chinese Communist officers.
 - b. In the Police Affairs tunnel, headquarters for the North Korean military police, which was engaged in liaison work with area commanders at Pochon (127-39, 37-47), Yonchon, Chorwon, Kumsu, Hwachon (127-43, 38-06), and Yangpyong (127-29, 37-29).
 - c. In the tunnel for Kangwon government, officials of this government and high officials of the North Korean State Security Bureau and an unidentified inspection and investigation board.

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CLASSIFICATION

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4. The construction of underground hangars in tunnels under the former Pyongyang airfield, five kilometers (approximately three miles) south of Pyongyang, was begun [redacted] The hangars were to be six meters wide, three meters high, and twelve meters long (approximately 20 by 10 by 40 feet) and were to be spaced 20 to 40 meters (approximately 66 to 131 feet) apart with entrances on the edge of the field. Work started at 7 p.m. and ended at 5 the following morning. Soil removed during the night was spread on nearby paddy fields and covered with snow to evade observation from the air. Metal sheets for the hangar floors were being prepared [redacted] 50X1-HUM
5. In order to accomplish the construction work, the Military Mobilization Department of the Pyongyang County office assigned a quota of 50 workers daily to each village in the vicinity. Persons in the five adjacent counties of Pyongyang, Kumbwa, Ichon (126-53, 38-30), Chorwon, and Yonchon were conscripted, regardless of age or sex. Workers living nearest the project were scheduled for two 12-hour night shifts, then two nights off; persons living more than four kilometers away (approximately two and a half miles) stayed for a week's work, bringing their own food. Approximately 50,000 laborers were employed. 50X1-HUM
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6. The Chinese Communist 22 and 42 Army Groups of the 3 Field Army** with 200 vehicles, were stationed in Pyongyang [redacted] After UN air raids had destroyed all but seven vehicles, the units moved to Masan-ni (126-36, 38-32) to avoid further air attack. A transport unit of the 22 Army Group remained in Pyongyang when the move was made [redacted] and occupied a former sanatorium building partly destroyed by UN air raids. [redacted] the unit worked nightly transporting weapons and ammunition, including large calibre artillery shells, in its seven trucks from Yonchon and Hwachon to Pyongyang. These supplies were buried in the grounds surrounding the sanatorium and covered with ashes to evade detection from the air. 50X1-HUM
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7. [redacted] the Chinese Communists had been told before they entered the war that when they reached Korea they would be liberally supplied with vehicles and ammunition. Since both had been very short, morale was low. Chinese Communist forces in the Pyongyang area were somewhat encouraged [redacted] by promises from the North Korean army commander KIM Chaek that as soon as construction was completed on Pyongyang airfield 3,000 airplanes would be supplied by the Soviets to support the Chinese and North Koreans. *** 50X1-HUM
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8. [redacted] the Chinese Communist forces were in the second stage of manpower mobilization, and [redacted] manpower would be plentiful when the third stage was reached.**** They were concerned only that Japanese troops might be mobilized. 50X1-HUM
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9. [redacted] approximately 3,000 North Korean youth sent to the USSR [redacted] for pilot training were scheduled to return to Pyongyang and other airfields in North Korea at an indeterminate date [redacted] with 1,500 jet planes.*** 50X1-HUM
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- * [redacted] Comment. KIM Chaek has been reported dead. 50X1-HUM
- ** [redacted] Comment. The Korean words are "gundan" -- army group or corps, and "yadan" -- field army, also translated brigade. 50X1-HUM
- *** [redacted] Comment. The figures seem high. 50X1-HUM
- **** [redacted] Comment. The numbers and types of troops involved in each stage of mobilization were not indicated. 50X1-HUM